

800 Killed in Buenos Ayres During Riots

5,000 Injured as Result of Strike Trouble; Socialist Support Is Withdrawn

Convents Are Attacked

Nuns and Children Driven Out; Priest Slain; Images in Churches Are Smashed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Approximately 800 persons have been killed and 5,000 injured in the strike disorders in Buenos Ayres, according to advices received to-day at the State Department. Of the wounded 800 received treatment in hospitals.

In making this announcement Assistant Secretary of State Phillips said the Socialists, with whom the majority of the labor organizations implicated in the strike are associated, refused further to be identified with the strike orders.

The anarchistic nature of the uprising, Mr. Phillips said, was shown by attacks on churches and convents. Sacred images were thrown into the streets and one priest was killed in a convent from which nuns and children were driven.

F. M. Quintana, Argentine chargé d'affaires, to-day received a cablegram from his government, dated yesterday, denying a dictatorship had been established in Argentina by General Dellepiane.

"The report of General Dellepiane's dictatorship is absolutely untrue," said the Argentine minister, "and the only person in general command of all the forces in town only refers to the riots. Every public institution has been safeguarded and to-night the prospects are better than they have been."

Argentine Deputies

Vote for Martial Law To Curb Strike Riots

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 14 (By the Associated Press).—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 92 to 5, declared martial law throughout the entire republic for thirty days. The bill expected to pass the Senate tomorrow and to receive the signature of the President.

The measure will become effective immediately. Crowds outside the newspaper offices cheered the posting of the bulletin.

The Minister of the Interior appeared before the Chamber of Deputies by invitation this evening to explain the situation. He said the disturbances in Buenos Ayres were under control, as a result of active measures taken by General Dellepiane, military dictator, but that the trouble was spreading throughout the provinces, especially in the provinces of Estero and Tucuman. He added that these provinces had appealed to the government for assistance and that the reserves had been called to the colors.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 13.—The Uruguayan government has discharged all foreigners from the army as a preventive measure against the Maximilian movement. The police announced that the entire forty-two members of the "Centre of Culture," which has been directing the Soviet movement, have been arrested.

Rudder Trouble Delays

Dirigible, Now in Georgia

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 14.—The C. I. dirigible, which is on a voyage from New York to Key West, Fla., arrived here late to-day after having been delayed by rudder trouble, which forced it to descend yesterday at Georgetown, S. C. The flight will be continued to-morrow.

Gimbel Brothers

52nd ST. - BROADWAY - 53rd ST.

Military Clothing

1/2 Price Sale

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Civilians, Take Notice!

Better clothing for outdoor work doesn't exist. Designed by Uncle Sam to enable his boys to stand the meanest of weather, these clothes are ideal for hiking, gunning, camping and other outdoor activities.

Officers' Trench Coats.....	\$55.00	Now \$27.50
Separate wool linings.....		
Officers' Trench Coats.....	\$50.00	Now \$25.00
Separate wool linings.....		
Officers' Trench Coats.....	\$50.00	Now \$25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.....		
Officers' Winter Overcoats.....	\$60.00	Now \$30.00
Officers' Winter Overcoats.....	\$50.00	Now \$25.00
Officers' O. D. Mackinaws.....	\$28.50	Now \$14.25
Officers' Raincoats.....	\$40.00	Now \$20.00
Officers' Raincoats.....	\$35.00	Now \$17.50
Officers' Raincoats.....	\$22.50	Now \$11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats (Black).....	\$30.00	Now \$15.00
Corduroy Vests, sheepskin lined.....	\$11.50	Now \$5.75
Moleskin Vests, sheepskin lined.....	\$11.50	Now \$5.75
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees.....	\$6.00	Now \$3.00
Officers' Leather Puttees.....	\$15.00	Now \$7.50
Officers' Leather Puttees.....	\$11.75	Now \$5.88
Wool Army Shirts.....	\$7.00	Now \$3.75
Wool Army Shirts.....	\$8.00	Now \$4.00
Wool Army Shirts.....	\$9.00	Now \$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts.....	\$5.50	Now \$2.75
Cotton Khaki Shirts.....	\$3.50	Now \$1.75
Silk Khaki Shirts.....	\$10.00	Now \$5.00
Officers' Whippoor Suits.....	\$70.00	Now \$35.00
Officers' Serge Suits.....	\$65.00	Now \$32.50
Officers' Serge Suits.....	\$55.00	Now \$27.50
Officers' Serge Suits.....	\$50.00	Now \$25.00
Officers' O. D. Wool Suits.....	\$50.00	Now \$25.00

No C. O. D.'s No Returns

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Ebert Orders Public Armed To Keep Order

Continued from page 1

Spartacus people court-martialed and shot even government soldiers. Such acts had to be met with reprisals. The dispatch confirms reports that a son of Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been arrested and that Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Liebknecht's chief lieutenant, has fled from Berlin.

Liebknecht Severely Wounded

Liebknecht was wounded severely in the fighting, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. A dispatch from Copenhagen says that Liebknecht is reported to have fled from Berlin to Leipzig. Chief of Police Eichhorn, according to the "Vorwarts," of Berlin, has fled to Denmark, using a passport obtained from the Danish Legation several days ago. A large mass of documents has been seized at Eichhorn's residence.

The government in Berlin has issued orders for the arrest of Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Eichhorn. The War Minister is quoted as saying that loyal troops have begun a search for arms with a view to disarming the "opponents of the government." The "Vorwarts" also says that Liebknecht is reported to have fled from Berlin by way of Copenhagen.

Reds in Control of Bremen

BREMEN, Jan. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Spartan forces temporarily are in control of the government of Bremen after an insurrection. The Spartans were defeated in a local election by the Majority Socialists and successfully carried out a coup to prevent the Majority Socialists from taking office. All bourgeois newspapers are under a Spartan censorship and a communistic republic has been proclaimed.

At Cuxhaven the Ultra Radicals have overthrown the communistic republic and threaten the immediate socialization of all industries and banks.

Red Revolt Is Put Down in All Cities Outside of Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Order has been completely restored in cities outside of Berlin, where the Spartacides had established themselves, according to reports received here to-day. Spandau, which has been placed under martial law, is quiet. Fifty-five Bolsheviks have been arrested, one of their leaders killed and several wounded. All have been disarmed.

Spartacide leaders at Hamburg have been arrested by military police who had difficulty in protecting them from enraged citizens. The situation there, however, is still tense. Spartacide leaders at Dresden, who were arrested, admitted they had intended forcibly to prevent elections to the National Assembly.

A newspaper at Wilhelmshaven has been surrendered by the Spartacides. The executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council at Allee has resigned as a protest against the Bolsheviks and has ordered the election of a new council.

Police Chief Richter, immediately on assuming office in succession to the deposed head of the department, Herr Eichhorn, for whose retention the Spartacides had fought, issued a decree declaring invalid all decrees of the Eichhorn regime. He also announced to the police that they would be given back their weapons, which were taken away from them during the first days of the revolution. The policemen greeted Richter's decree by taking off the red bands which they had been wearing on their sleeves.

"In the interest of safety and order," said the new police chief, "it is necessary that the escaped leaders of the uprising, such as Liebknecht, and the others, be arrested at the earliest moment possible. We have in custody George Ledebour, Herr Meyer and Dr. Liebknecht's son, but not Rosa Luxemburg or Karl Radek" (one of the Russian Bolshevik emissaries).

Gunfire in Berlin Revolt Heard Over Telephone in Coblenz

COBLENZ, Jan. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Shots fired Sunday night in the street fighting in Berlin were heard by telephone in Coblenz. Sunday evening an American army officer in Coblenz called up Berlin. Soon after the conversation began the man on the Berlin end said:

"Hear that?"

Several sharp cracks were heard over the wire, and the Berlin voice said:

"That is a one-pounder. They are fighting now in the streets."

The conversation was resumed, and the man on the Coblenz end every now and then heard a series of cracks which the Berlin man was made by machine guns. All during the conversation the man in Berlin would interrupt every few minutes to take a look out of the window to get an idea of how the fighting was progressing.

Majority Socialists Win Half of Seats in Bavarian Assembly

MUNICH, Jan. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The election to-day for members of the Bavarian Constituent Assembly was carried out in an orderly manner. All political parties took part. One of the features of the election was the heavy representation of women voters, especially those belonging to the religious orders, who marched to the polling booths in groups.

The returns at midnight indicated that the Majority Socialists would have 50 per cent of the membership of the Assembly, the Clericals and Conservatives, 32 per cent, the German Democrats, 14 per cent, and the remaining 4 per cent scattered among various factions. The Independent Socialists were beaten decisively.

STUTTGART, Jan. 13 (By The Associated Press).—In the elections to the Württemberg Diet, the Majority Socialists won fifty-two seats to thirty-eight for the Independent Democratic party, thirty-one for the Clericals, twenty-five for the Conservative bloc and four for the Independent Socialists. The Independent Socialists polled less than one-fifth as many votes as the Majority Socialists.

Reign of Highway Robbery and Pillage Is Sweeping Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (Delayed) (By The Associated Press).—The Ebert government to-night was confident of its physical ability to defend the elections to the National Assembly, but it was against violence from Spartacan and Independent Socialist sources.

The insurrection generally, it appeared, had been put down. The new government put down, chiefly because the new troops called in by the government had taken matters in hand and were not to be trifled with. The followers of Liebknecht and his associates were being driven out of the city.

Dispatches from Berlin dated Monday and Tuesday have reported that the Spartacan leaders had disappeared and that their forces had been overawed by the government's troops.

Death for Armed Civilians

One of these measures covers the illegal possession of arms and ammunition, and it is proposed to make this offense punishable with immediate death. That the military men now cooperating with the government propose to show the insurgents no mercy is evident from the fact that they are engaged in the capture of the "Vorwarts" Building and Police Headquarters.

It is declared by credible eyewitnesses that the new government troops in both actions Saturday beat down with bayonets and with clubs and otherwise killed scores of men who were Spartacan guards or civilians caught with arms. Hundreds of persons already have been arrested and are facing severe penalties.

The last ripple of the tidal wave which has swept over Berlin in the last seven days now are being felt in the spread of robbery and looting which is being carried on by soldiers and sailors who detached themselves from Spartacan units.

The section of Berlin radiating from the Police Headquarters in the last forty-eight hours has been terrorized by armed men who pilfered foodstuffs, cigar stores and public buildings. Three sailors walked into a postal sub-station yesterday and carried off 120,000 marks.

Guns and criminals from all parts of Germany hurried to Berlin in the first days of the revolution, according to reports, and enlisted in the Spartacan forces at the police station, which served as a base for private undertakings when the men were not engaged in obeying the orders of the Spartacan leaders. During the vandalism all criminal records, official documents and rogues' galleries at Police Headquarters were destroyed. Berlin at one time ranked as one of the best police cities in the world; to-night it is virtually defenceless against lawlessness.

Vienna Expels 'Reds' Who Pose as Red Cross Band

GENEVA, Jan. 14.—Russia expelled a large band of Russian Bolsheviks on Sunday, following the example of the French and Swiss authorities.

Twenty of those sent out of the city were spreading propaganda while being engaged ostensibly as Red Cross workers. A number of Austrian officers and men from Galicia, who are said to have been imbued with Bolshevik ideas, have been arrested.

Clyde Line Freighter Lost

Third Mate, From Bronx, and Six of Crew Missing

Cable advices received yesterday by the Clyde Line reported the sinking of the company's freight steamship Yuna off the coast of the West Indies, on January 10. J. Miller, third mate, whose home is in the Bronx; a clerk and five laborers are missing. They left the ship in a lifeboat, which has not been seen since. The rest of the crew are safe.

The Yuna left San Domingo for New York on January 6 with 1,447 tons of sugar and was wrecked on January 10. On the following day she slipped from the reef and sank in deep water.

Lutheran Church to Start Campaign for \$500,000

Five hundred thousand dollars to be used exclusively for reconstruction purposes, is the object of a campaign being organized by the National Lutheran Council, to begin February 16 and end February 26.

A statement issued yesterday by the Lutheran Bureau, 31 Union Square, said the campaign marks the assumption by the Lutheran organization of this country of world leadership in Lutheran church affairs.

A large part of the fund to be raised will be devoted to the restoration of churches devastated in Europe, principally Estonia, Finland and those sections threatened most by bolshevism.

Reign of "Spartacus Terror" Has Comic Opera Features

Delegation Climbs Waterspout to Interview Bavarian Official; Wedding Halted Because Bridegroom's Political Views Opposed Spartacides

By J. C. Segre

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

MUNICH, Jan. 13.—The "Spartacus terror" at present is dangerously near being mere play acting. It can only become real through the continued timidity and weakness of the German public.

There occurred in Munich to-day an incident illustrating the ludicrous character of the manifestations. The Bavarian Prime Minister had refused to receive a Spartacide delegation, and the guard at the door was reinforced. But, undaunted by machine guns, four sailors climbed the drain pipe and entered the Prime Minister's private room through a window. Thus was the deputation received.

Equally ludicrous are some of the incidents of the Spartacide campaign in the country districts.

Wedding Is Halted

At a neighboring village local Spartacides raided a church and stopped a marriage ceremony because they did not like the political opinions of the bridegroom. They arrested the bridegroom, handcuffed the priest and drove the excited bride away.

It was reported from Berlin to-day that the government has the situation well in hand, although street combats still continue.

Reports of Spartacide terrorism in other cities are arriving, but it must be remembered that German newspapers, from motives of party policy, often grossly magnify the incidents occurring.

I witnessed a so-called battle in the streets of Stuttgart yesterday, but was impressed by the spectacle. The combatants lacked revolutionary fire and spirit. Of course, there was a great deal of noise and undirected activity on the part of the government troops, who, in armored motor cars, with numerous machine guns patrolled the town.

Champagne Ends Battle

Spartacides raided the town hall and captured the petty burmester and sent the aidemen home, but the occupying force became so interested in the champagne and cigars found in the burmester's parlor that they neglected to guard the building, with the result that the government troops recaptured the building and ejected the revolutionists after a little fighting.

The Spartacides also seized the local Socialist newspaper office, and ejected the staff.

When I reached Munich late last night the railway was deserted. The government troops in the station square fired indiscriminately, and three women were killed. In these affairs the undisciplined, unofficer government troops constitute, despite their good intentions, a real public danger.

French Insist Poland Is Lost If Allies Delay

Continued from page 1

commission, is gravely complicated, some Poles having petitioned the Allies to intervene, while others have advised them not to do so.

Two definite groups claim to be the accredited representatives of the Polish nation. These are the government at Warsaw under General Pilsudski and the Polish National Committee at Paris, headed by Roman Dmowski.

The National Committee was organized nearly two years ago on the assumption that since the Poles in Poland under Austro-German occupation were unable to express their real sentiments or assist the Allies, it was the duty of the Poles abroad to form an organization which could represent Polish national interests with the Allied governments and raise an army to fight on the Allied side.

The National Committee contains the most eminent Polish leaders and has received the support of most of the Poles outside of Poland, particularly in America, where Paderewski was their accredited representative. They raised an army of about 50,000 men, which did good service on the French and Italian fronts.

Recognized by Allies

The committee thereby has won the Allies' gratitude and was recognized by them and by America as an organization capable of representing the Polish nation for military purposes.

Last November, after the expulsion of the Polish troops from Russia, Poland and the Polish people, for the first time in the course of the war, established a government unhampered by foreigners. The Polish Council of Regency, established by the Central Powers, resigned, entrusting the formation of a new government to General Pilsudski, who had just returned from a year's sojourn in German prisons.

Pilsudski's government has been established by Russian and Austrian Poland and has maintained itself despite the difficult situation for two months.

The National Committee in Paris refuses to recognize Pilsudski government and refuses to dissolve, claiming that it represents the Polish people. The Constituent Assembly elections, fixed for January 26, ought to show which of the rival parties really has the confidence of the nation.

Industry Nearly Paralyzed

Poland, after being a theatre of war for a year, and being held white by the Austrians and Germans for three years, is in a desperate economic position. The great industrial centres are nearly paralyzed. The food situation is particularly acute. Hordes of escaped Russian prisoners are crossing from Germany. German troops are streaming homeward from Russia.

Crowds of Polish workmen, formerly dragged off to Germany, are now returning to find no work. These crowds create trouble. Among the Poles themselves there are no Bolsheviks except small groups, but the abnormal conditions are making the spread of Bolshevism possible if the government is not adroit and if prompt aid is not extended from without.

Hitherto the government seems to have satisfied the working classes and peasants, and steps have been taken by Herbert Hoover to meet the food situation, but Poland can hardly escape without disorders during the present terrible winter.

Ménaced by Two Armies

Meanwhile the country is menaced by two armies. The Ruthenian invasion of eastern Galicia is designed to capture Lemberg and adjacent territory, while Russian Bolshevik troops are sweeping westward across Lithuania, menacing Poland. Poland alone prevents them from joining hands with the Spartacus forces in Germany.

It is possible that the submergence of Poland by the Bolsheviks would mean the spread of Bolshevism throughout the greater part of Central Europe.

General Pilsudski's situation would greatly be relieved if the Polish National Committee's army could be transferred from France, but the transfer is difficult because of lack of shipping.

General Pilsudski's army is almost destitute of arms, munitions, clothing and shoes. The Germans have systematically stripped the country of such things. General Pilsudski is, therefore, demanding of the Allies arms and munitions, but the Allied governments have not yet recognized the Warsaw government, and are unwilling to do so until it settles its difficulties with the Polish National Committee. The latter, in turn, is unwilling to do so until it receives satisfactory supplies for example, launching an attack on eastern Germany.

Eastern Provinces Chaotic

The eastern provinces of Prussia are inhabited by Poles and are becoming chaotic. The Poles have organized a national council at Posen, which virtually is the government of the region. The Allies fear that the Poles' arrival in Posen led recently to an outbreak of serious fighting between the Poles and the Germans. The Poles have been that almost the whole of Posen province has been occupied by hastily improvised Polish forces.

Whether the Poles will continue operations and attempt to seize other parts of the province, and, especially, the great port of Danzig, is another pressing question and one seeming to summon the Allied governments to abandon their policy of watchful waiting regarding Poland.

To-day and in the several days past Poland has been taking the largest place in the French press, in view of that is believed to be France's policy to lend armed support to drive a wedge between the German and Russian Bolsheviks.

Several papers say the Allies must do so for the present and future salvation of Europe. One paper states that at a meeting between Marshal Foch and the German armistice delegation this week the Allies will demand that the railway from Danzig to Thorn, uniting the Baltic with the pre-war, Russo-Polish frontier.

J. P. Morgan Sues for \$346,866 Paid in Taxes

J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday started an action in the Federal District Court to recover \$346,866 which he contends he was unlawfully compelled to pay in 1915 as part of his income tax. The suit is one of a series of test suits to recover income taxes paid under protest which will be argued by Charles E. Hughes before Judge Julius M. Mayer to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan says that in 1915 he was overtaxed \$279,919 on his personal account, and as executor of the estate of his father, from March 31, 1913, to December 31, 1915, he was overtaxed \$67,847.

Harold I. Pratt, Herbert L. Pratt, Charles M. Pratt and Frederick Pratt, of 26 Broadway, and John T. Pratt, of 34 Exchange Place, filed papers in similar actions to recover \$2,022 each, to recover Charles M. Pratt, who sues to recover \$5,857.

Postal Savings Deposits Here Now Total \$36,138,861

Postmaster Patten reported yesterday that postal savings in the various depositaries in Manhattan and The Bronx totaled \$36,138,861 at the close of business December 31. This shows an increase of \$6,253,293 during the year, despite calls for investment in Liberty bonds and contributions for various war activities.

There are now more than 100,000 postal savings bank depositors in Manhattan and The Bronx. Their withdrawals during the year just ended amounted to \$994,648.

Utilities Measures Facing Fight Assembly

Senator Thompson's Bill to Meet Combined Opposition From Supporters of at Least 2 Other Proposals

Staff Correspondence

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, to-day introduced legislation empowering municipalities to acquire, own, and operate their own public utilities. The bill is similar to his measure of 1915.

Thompson, "because there is a cry in certain quarters for municipal ownership legislation. This bill gives that, and at the same time protects municipalities from having unloaded on them the stock of quasi-bankrupt corporations at an excessive figure or being included in an other fashion."

James A. Foley, minority leader of the upper house, said the Democrats would not introduce any municipal ownership bill until after the state election of Mayors introduced its bill.

All here agree that there will be a hot, three-cornered fight among the advocates of the Thompson bill, the supporters of the Democratic measure, and those behind the Mayor's measure.

Little Chance of Passage

The Tribune correspondent, after interviewing most of the legislative leaders, is in a position to say that there is little chance of any municipal ownership legislation being passed this session. One well-informed leader said:

"Some municipal ownership legislation may be passed by one house, but it will be beaten in the other chamber. It is the opinion of the leaders here that before any legislation of this sort is passed a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject and report back to the Legislature of 1920."

Another protective clause provides that the action of a municipality with respect to the taking over of any utility may be negated by a vote of the people.

Before any municipality may engage in its own operation of a public utility, the Thompson bill sets forth that a certificate of public convenience and necessity shall be obtained from the Public Service Commission.

City Could Operate Plants

The measure would permit a municipality, by itself or jointly with other municipalities, to build, equip, own, purchase, lease or acquire street surface roads, cars, motors, omnibuses and omnibus lines, gas and electric works, ferries, steamboats, steamboat lines or canal boats and canal boat lines.

Two hydro-electric power bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day. The one by Senator Thompson provides for the creation of a commission to formulate a definite and fixed policy for the development and distribution of the state's water power.

The other bill, which would enable the state to go into hydro-electric power business, was drafted by a committee of the state conference of mayors and was introduced by Senator Ross Graves, of Buffalo, and Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinness, of Chautauque, both Republicans. It provides for a non-salaried state hydro-electric commission of three members appointed by the Governor from state officials. The commission is to act as an agency of the state in acquiring and developing the state's water power, and is to sell or lease it to municipalities, individuals or corporations, giving preference to this category.

Senator John J. Boylan, of New York, introduced a bill abolishing the death penalty in case of minors and making the punishment imprisonment for life. Mrs. Mary M. Lilly introduced a similar bill last night. The measure grows out of the case of the Brooklyn choir boy, Paul Chapman, whose death penalty was recently commuted by Governor Whitman to life imprisonment.

Stamp Sale Starts Friday

The 212th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, will be celebrated Friday. On the same day will begin the sale of the new issue of \$2,000,000 in war savings stamps, which bear an engraved portrait of the father of thrift.

General illumination of City Hall, with electrical displays from the roofs of the tallest buildings, and intermingling shafts of light from searchlights of warships in the harbor, will mark the beginning of the stamp campaign.

Huge forces of agents have been organized to stimulate the distribution of the stamps in every borough.

Mrs. F. H. Cothren Home

After five months of arduous work in the American hospitals of France, under the banner of the Red Cross, Mrs. Frank H. Cothren, an active suffrage worker of Brooklyn, has returned to this country.

The signing of the armistice brought Mrs. Cothren's duties to a standstill in Toul, and she was sent through the Argonne, along the Verdun front, to St. Mihiel and the border of Germany. Finally she went into the Kaiserland itself, and to Metz. Her mission was to find and aid returning prisoners, furnishing necessary supplies to the ragged and homeless men in whom even a German prison couldn't kill the indomitable spirit. Finally Mrs. Cothren was ordered back, and is now in Manhattan at the Hotel Brevoort.

Postal Savings Deposits Here Now Total \$36,138,861